

LEBEDEV, Yu.D.

Principal trends in the future plan of public health development for 1956-1965 in the area of sanitation and epidemiological control. Gig. 1 san. 23 no.7:9-16 Jl 158.

1. Iz Glavnoy gosudarstvennoy sanitarnoy inspektsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

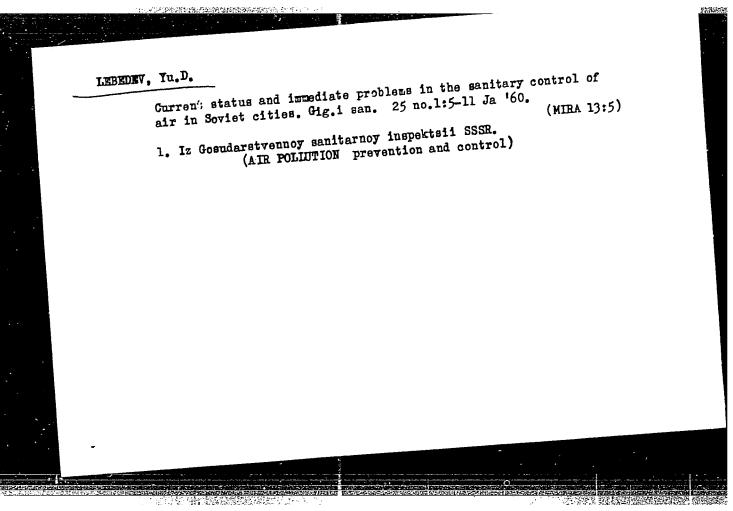
(PUBLIC HEALTH

in Russia, trends in develop. (Rus))

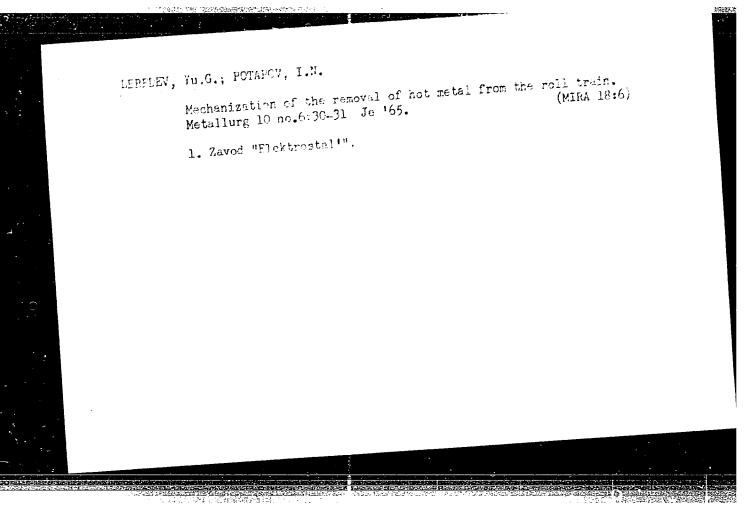
LEBEDSV, YU. D., FEROTSKAYA, A. S., GLEBOVA, L. F.

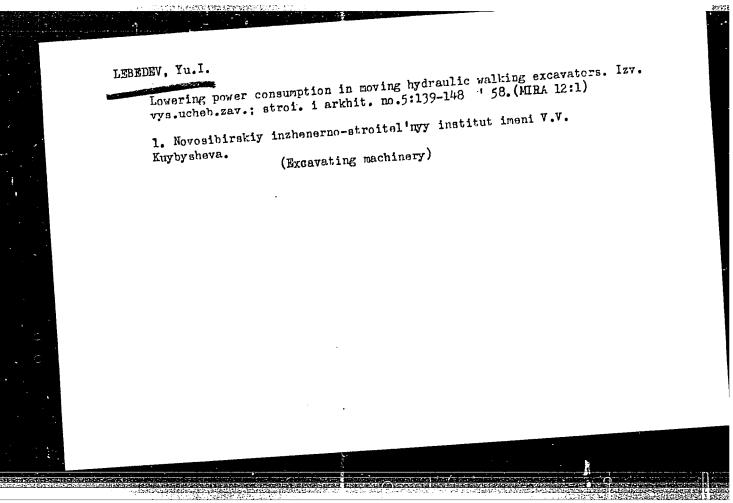
"The Practice of Sanitary Air Protection in the Inaustrial Cities of the USSR."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.



LEBEDEY, Yu.D., red.; FEROTSKAYA, A.S., red.; CHERNAYENKO, T.D., red.;
NOVIKOY, Yu.D., red.; POGOSKINA, M.V., tekhn. red.
[Hygiene in hospitals and sanatoriums] Gigiena bol'nits i sanatoriev. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 231 p.
(MIRA 14:12)
(HOSPITALS—HYGIENE) (SANATORIUMS—HYGIENE)





LEBEDEV, Yuliy Ivenovich; KUDRYAVTSEV, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich, laureat Stalinskoy premii; MESHKOVSKAYA, M., red.; SHLYK, M., tekhn.red.

[We shall surpass the standards of world technology] Prevzoidem obraztsy mirovoi tekhniki. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1960. 98 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Direktor Khot'kovskogo zavoda "Elektroizolit" (for Lebedev).

2. Glavnyy inzhener Khot'kovskogo zavoda "Elektroizolit" (for Kudryavtsev).

(Khot'kovo (Moscow Province)--Electric insulators and insulation)

(Socialist competition)

GUSAROV, N.N., inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: ANDREYEV, V.V., inzh.;
RABOTNOV, B.A., inzh.; FEDOTOV, L.Ye., inzh., nauchnyy red.
BALDIN, V.A., retsenzent; BRODSKIY, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; SAVALOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LEVI,
S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SOKOLOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; LEBEDEV, Yu.I., retsenzent; RAZUMOVA, E.D.,
inzh., retsenzent; DOLGIKH, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; MAKSIMOV,
K.G., red.izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Provisional instructions on using gamma rays in controlling welded joints of reinforcements in reinforced-concrete construction elements] Vremennaia instruktsiia po kontroliu svarnykh soedinenii armatury zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii prosvechivaniem gamma-luchami. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialem, 1960. 46 p.

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy (for Baldin, Brodskiy). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Baldin).4. VNIIOMS (for Savalov, Levi). 5. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Gosgortekhnadzora (for Sokolov). 6. Zamestitel' glavnogo sanitarnogo inspektora, Senitarnaya inspektsiya SSSR (for Lebedev). 7. TaNIP Ministerstva stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy (for Razumova). 8. Trest Sevzapenergomontazh (for Dolgikh).

(Gamma rays -- Industrial applications) (Reinforcing bars -- Welding)

LEBEDEV, Yuriy Ivanovich, inzh.; KASITSYNA, K.N., inzh., red.

[Improving the mechanism nodes of the E-801 excavator; experience of L.P.Kurdiukov mechanic of the Trust of the Special State Office for the Mechanization of Construction Work] Usovershenstvovanie uzlov mekhanizmov ekskavatora E-801; opyt L.P.Kurdiukova, mashinista tresta "Stroimekhanizatsiia" (Novosibirsk). Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 11 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Starshiy prepodavatel' Novosibirskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'-nogo instituta im. V.V.Krybysheva (for Lebedev).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929030010-7"

2月28日開発業者が発生して

LEYKIN, I.M.; LEBEDEV, Yu.I.

Investigating converter steel quality. Biul. TSIICHM no.3:
40-42 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. (Bessemer process)
(Steel--Testing)

LEYKIN, I.M.; LEBEDEV, Yu.I.; ANDREYEV, I.I.; BEDA, N.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: LIVSHITS, G.L.; TERENT'YEVA, Ya.K.; FILONOV, V.G.; GONCHAROV, I.A.; NAFTALOVICH, S.M.; KUPRIKOV, P.Z.; ABKINA, R.I.; ROSHCHINA, A.A.; LUPYAKOV, A.G.

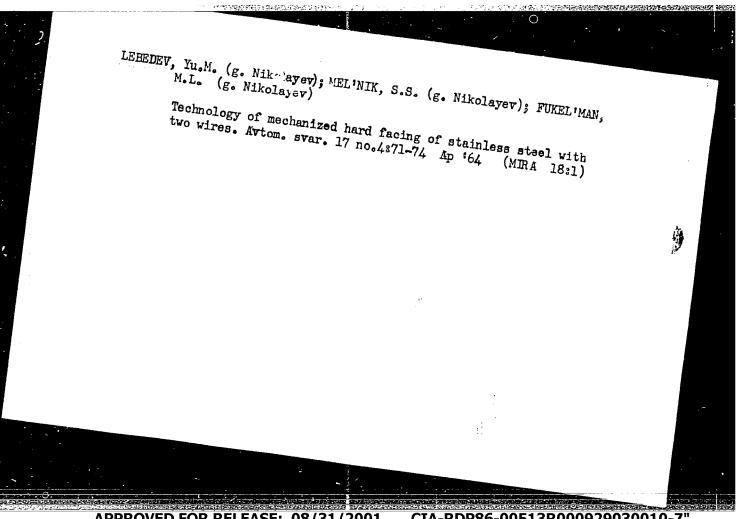
Steel of the 18G2-grade. Sbor. trud TSNIICHM no.35:92-101 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

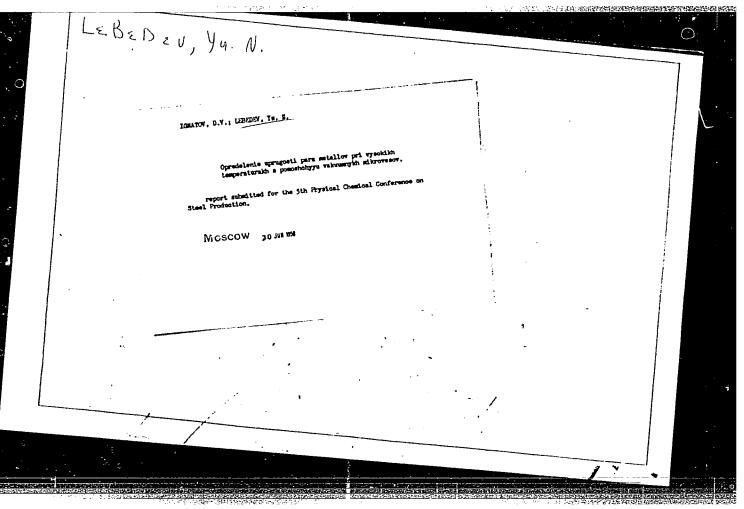
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929030010-7"

LEBEDEV, Yu.M., inzh., MEL'NIK, S.S., inzh.: FUKEL'MAN, M.L., inzh.

Automatic deposition by welding of stainless steel on pearlitic steel using two wires. Svar.proizv. no.2:17-21 F '64.

(MIRA 18:1)





5/120/60/000/006/027/045

5.5800 (1043, 1273, 1229) E032/E314
AUTHORS: Ignatov, D.V. and Lebedev, Yu.N.

TITLE:

Universal Apparatus for the Determination of the Rate of Evaporation and Decomposition of Various Substances in a Vacuum

Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 6, PERIODICAL pp. 107 - 110

A description is given of a universal apparatus (in a TEXT 2 glass envelope) which can be used to determine the rate of evaporation and the heat of evaporation of metals and components of alloys in the temperature range 20 - 2 000 °C. It can also be used to study the kinetics of decomposition of chemical compounds; to determine their chemical and phase composition by sublimation and condensation at target in a high vacuum and subsequent analysis of the products by electron diffraction and other methods. The principal parts of the apparatus are a torsion microbalance and evaporator placed in the same vacuum chamber. The frame and the balance beam were made from fused quartz rods 4 and 2 mm in diameter and the restoring and suspension wires were made of tungsten Card 1/6

S/120/60/000/006/027/045 E032/E314

Universal Apparatus for the Determination of the Rate of Evaporation and Decomposition of Various Substances in a Vacuum

(13 µ in diameter). A detailed description of these balances is given by Rodin et al in Refs. 1 and 2. They are of conventional design. The balance is calibrated by suspending sections of a silver wire of known weight. The evaporator was in the form of the usual Knudsen furnace in the form of a tantalum container whose temperature was measured by a platinum-platinum/rhodium thermocouple. The furnace was operated under effusive conditions with an output aperture of 0.3 - 0.5 mm effusive conditions with an output aperture of 0.3 - 0.5 mm in diameter and a wall thickness of 0.05 mm. The furnace is heated by tungsten spirals. The working temperature could be achieved in about 30 sec after switching on the current and

the working vacuum was between  $10^{-6}$  and  $5 \times 10^{-7}$  mm Hg when the temperature was  $1\ 200-1\ 400$  °C. The collimator had an aperture of  $15\ \text{mm}$  in diameter and was located at  $20\ \text{mm}$ 

Card 2/6

S/120/60/000/006/027/045 E032/E314

Universal Apparatus for the Determination of the Rate of Evaporation and Decomposition of Various Substances in a

from the face of the furnace and at a distance of 5 mm from Vacuum the target. The collimating diaphragm was attached to a massive copper block in order to maintain it at a sufficiently low temperature. The block was water-cooled. Chemicallyactive residual gases were removed by passing chemically-pure argon through the apparatus. The beam produced by the Knudsen furnace and collimated by the diaphragm was condensed on a target suspended from the torsion balance. The composition of the condensate was determined by an electron-diffraction method with the aid of radioactive isotopes and by chemical a slysis. In the case of the electron-diffraction analysis t'h condensate was removed from the target either by immersion in water or by dissolving the target. A counter for recording radioactive emissions was also included and could be used to determine the rate of evaporation. The apparatus has been used to determine the rate of evaporation of a number of Card 3/6

s/120/60/000/006/027/045 E032/E314

Universal Apparatus for the Determination of the Rate of Evaporation and Decomposition of Various Substances in a

metals and alloys. The following table gives the data on the vapour pressures and heat of evaporation of erbium, chromium a Vacuum solid solutions of titanium and chromium; Vapour pressure P, 10 mm Hg

	Vapour prozes	
Temperature of Evaporation,	Cr+0.6 at.% Er Cr Ti	Cr+1.0 at.%
1100 1150 1200 1250 1300	2.10 2.58 1.41 0.41 8.69 4.57 2.53 12.04 13.49 6.39 43.10 37.15 25.75 Temperature of evaporation of the second of the secon	0.30 1.61 5.65 13.52 on, kjoules/mole. 499.9
card 4/6		

86751 5/120/60/000/006/027/045 E032/E314

Universal Apparatus for the Determination of the Rate of Evaporation and Decomposition of Various Substances in a

The temperature dependence of the vapour pressure (mm Hg) was found to be given by the following expressions:

lg p = 11.0 - 21170/T; for Cr;

lg p = 13.28 - 2500/T; for Cr + 0.6 at.% Ti;

lg p = 13.25 25200/T; for Cr + 1.0 at.% Ti;

lg p = 6.40 - 14000/T; for Er.

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references

Card 5/6

S/120/60/000/006/027/045 E032/E314

Universal Apparatus for the Determination of the Rate of Evaporation and Decomposition of Various Substances in a Vacuum

ASSOCIATION 3

Institut metallurgii AN SSSR

(Institute of Metallurgy of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED:

October 27, 1959

Card 6/6

5/137/62/000/004/141/201 A060/A101

AUTHORS:

Universal installation for the determination of evaporation rates Ignatov, D. V., Lebedev, Yu. N.

TITLE:

and the decomposition of various substances in vacuum Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 93, abstract 41560 neierativnyy znurnat, metatturgiya, no. 4, 1902, 93, anstract 4126 (V sb. "Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961,

PERIODICAL:

The description is given of an installation for determining the The description is given of an installation for determining the rates and heats of vaporization of metals and alloy components, and which also rates and heats of vaporization of the decomposition bination of about a composition of the decomposition rates and nears of vaportization of metals and arroy components, and which also enables the investigation of the decomposition kinetics of chemical compounds and the determination of their chemical and these compositions. enables the investigation of the decomposition kinetics of chemical compounds and the determination of their chemical and phase compositions. This is done by and the determination of their chemical and phase compositions. This is done by sublimation and condensation on a target in the interval between 20 and 2,000°C at high victimation and condensation on a target in the interval between the condensation of the condensat sublimation and condensation on a target in the interval between 20 and 2,000°C at high vacuum with subsequent analysis of the condensation products by electrone at high vacuum with subsequent analysis of the condensation products by means of redicactive testance or chemical analysis. graphic or other methods, by means of radioactive isotopes or chemical analysis. graphic of other methods, by means of radioactive isotopes or chemical analy the material under investigation is placed in an evaporator consisting of a vender constraint to the constant of The material under investigation is placed in an evaporator consisting of a Knudsen cell and a heater. The Knudsen cell is made of a massive tantalum beaker,

Card 1/2

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S/137/62/000/004/141/201 AC60/A101

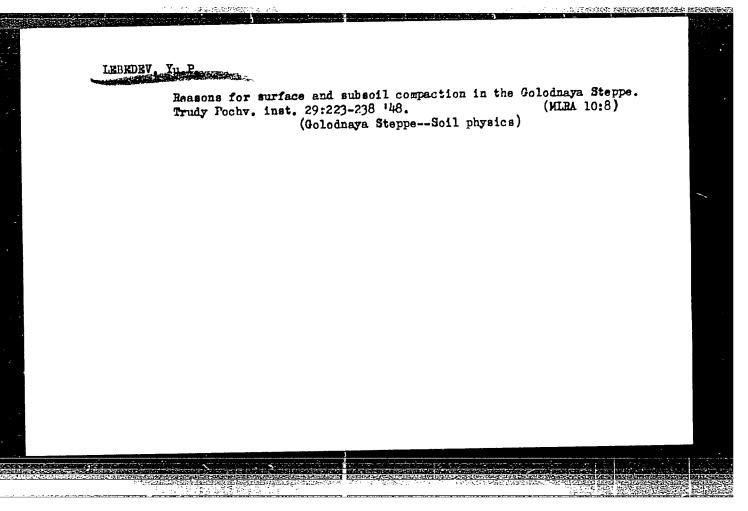
Universal installation for...

and the heater is made in the form of a tungsten cylindrical spiral whose end is fixed by a spring: this makes it possible to avoid the deformation of the spiral under heating up to operating temperatures of 1,400 - 1,700°C. This way of attaching the spiral makes it possible to eliminate the ordinarily used ceramic holders. The stream of vapor from the vaporizing substance is shaped by the opening in the Knudsen cell and the collimating diaphragm, and directed onto the target suspended from one of the ends of the balance arm of a torsion microbalance and condenses upon it. By introducing an active measurement sensor into the installation it is possible to determine simultaneously the vaporization rate of several components of an alloy. The results are cited of a number of investigations on the determination of vaporization rates of metals and alloys (Er, Cr, solid solutions of Cr and Ti). There are 5 references.

Ye. Assonova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2



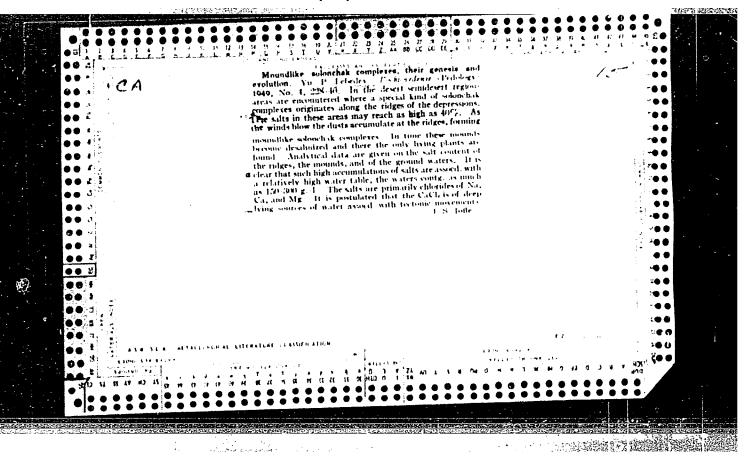
ROZANOV, A.N.; LEBEDEV, Yu.P.

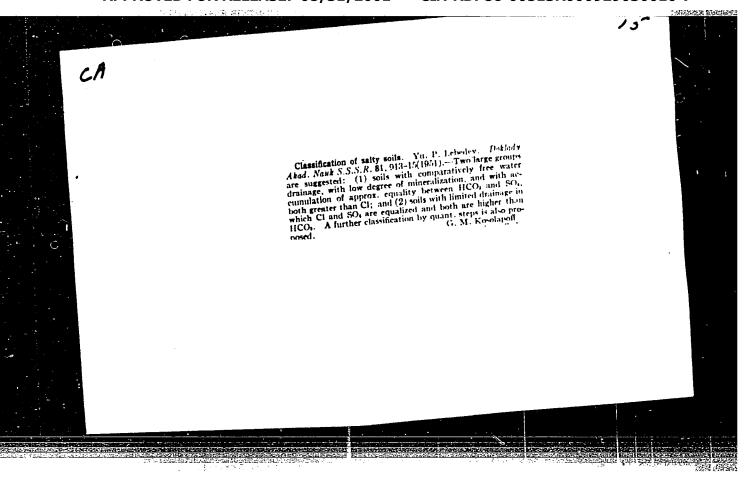
Reflect of irrigation on the level and chemical composition of ground waters of the Golodnaya Steppe. Trudy Pochv. inst. 29: (MIRA 10:8)

283-323 148.

(Golodnaya Steppe--Water, Underground)

(Golodnaya Steppe--Irrigation farming)





LEBEDEV, YU. P.

Moscow Provinca - Soils

"Soils of the Serebryanye Prudy district of Moscow Province." A.A.Lazarev, Reviewed by Yu. P. Lebedev. Pochvovedenie no. 5, 1/52.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

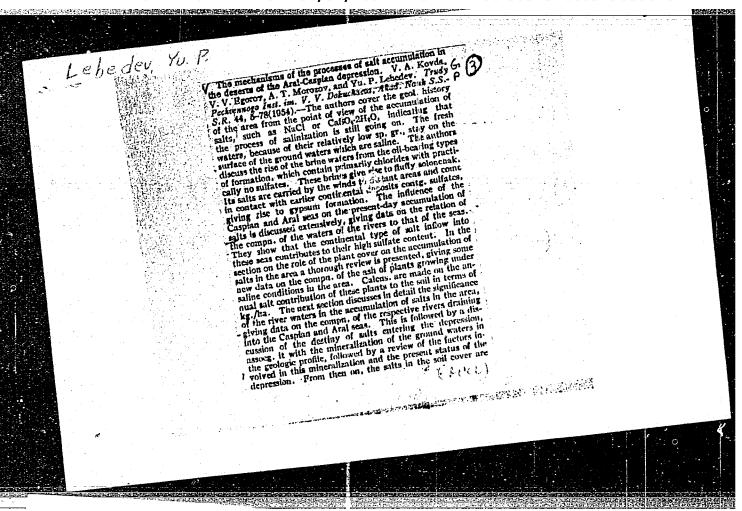
LEBEDEV, YU. P.

Alkali Lands

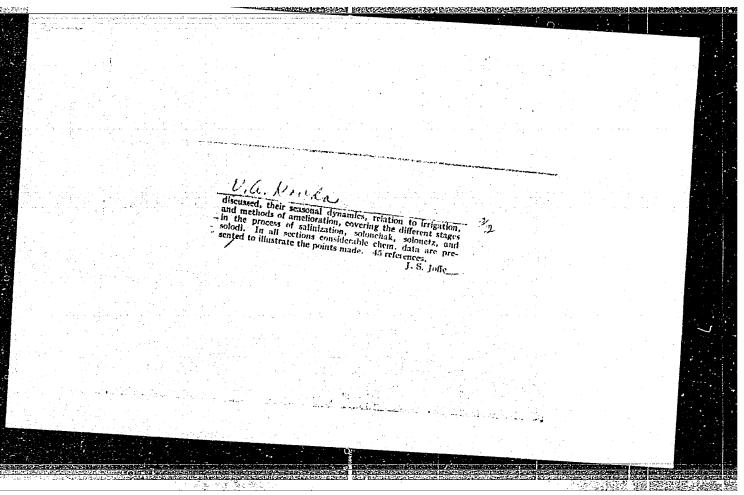
Basic means of reclaiming saline soils of the Kara Kul-Bukhara oasis. Pochvovedenie, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Ctober 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929030010-7



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PERVUKHIN, B.V., gornyy inzhener: LEHEDBV, Yu.P., gornyy inzhener.

Drifting in the Khaidarkan mines. Gor.zhur. no.5:54-55 My '56.

(Khaidarkan--Mining engineering)

(Khaidarkan--Mining engineering)

DMITRIYEV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEBEDEV Yu.P., gornyy inzh.; SHAMIRZAYEV, Kh.Kh., gornyy inzh.

Characteristics of thermal piercing of boreholes in complex ore deposits. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i gor. elektromekh. no.47:67-75 63. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929030010-7"

NEDRIGAYLOV, V., inzh.; GIMEYN, S.; LISITSYN, V.; LEBEDEV, Yu.; POGONIN, A.; POTAPOV, P.

Technical information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.7:41-46 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii tekhniki bezopasnosti Gosudarstvennogo vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka (for Gimeyn).

2. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Yaroslavskogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Petapov).

s/0135/64/000/002/0017/0021

ACCESSION NR: AP4013292

AUTHORS: Lebedev, Yu. M. (Engineer); Mol'nik, S. S. (Engineer); Fukel'man, M. L.

(Engineer)

TITLE: Automatic fusion of stainless steel on pearlite steel using two wire blectrodes

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1964, 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: steel, stainless steel, pearlite steel, fusion, welding, two-wire welding, St.3 low carbon steel, SKhL-4 low alloy steel, AK-25 high-strength steel, ADS-1000-2 welder, 48-0F-6 flux, Sv-OlKhl9N11M3 electrode wire, Sv-O8Khl6N9F2S2 electrode wire, Sv-O8Kh25N5TFF electrode wire

ABSTRACT: This work was carried out in order to study the automatic deposition of stainless steel on the low-carbon steel St.3, on low-alloy steel SKhL-h, and on high-strength steel AK-25. The purposes of this study were: 1) to determine the technical conditions which would secure minimum fusion of the basic metal; 2) to obtain the chemical composition of the built-up metal as near as possible to that of the electrode wire; 3) to avoid the formation of the undesirable martensite structures. The automatic welder ADS-1000-2 was adapted for this purpose, and two Card 1/B

ACCESSION NR: AP4013292

wire electrodes were used simultaneously to build up the metal (under the 48-OF-6 flux). Electrodes made of the following steels were tested: Sv-07Kh25N12, Sv-04Kh19N11M3, Sv-08Kh16N9F2S2 and Sv-08Kh25N5TMF. It was established that the metal with the highest resistance to corrosion was obtained when the combination of the electrodes produced a built-up metal of austenite-ferrite composition with 3-8% of ferrite. In order to avoid the formation of the martensite structure the chemical composition of the first few built-up layers should be such that the points plotted for it on the structural diagram shown in Fig. 1 of Enclosure would lie to the right of the SK line. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 8 figures, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb6h

ENCL: Ol

SUB. CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 005

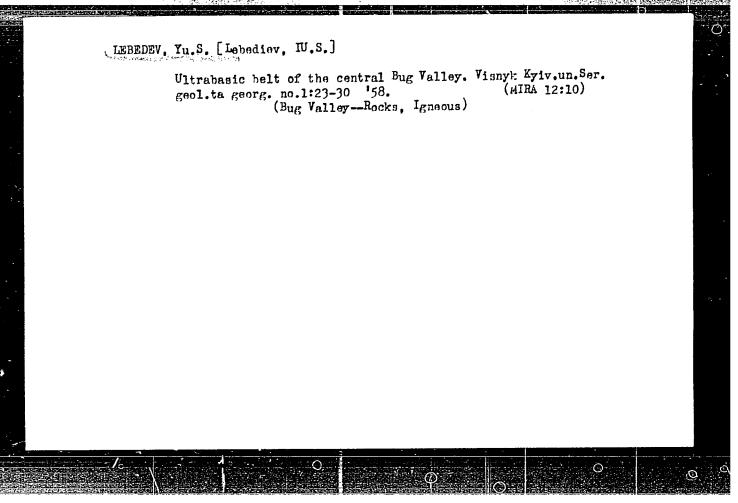
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Card 2/37

LEBEDEV, Yu.S. [Lobediev, IU.S.]

Serpentinites in the central Bug Valloy. Nauk.zap.Kyiv.un. 16
no.14:163-169 '57. (MIEA 13:4)

(Bug Valley--Serpentinite)



LEBEDEY, Yu.S. [Lebediev, IU.S.]

Alkaline chlorite of the Bug region. Dop. AN URSR no.9:984-987
' 58. (MRA 11:11)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN USSR. Predstavil akademik AN USSR N.P.Semenenko [M.P.Semenenko].

(Bug Valley-Chlorites)

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929030010-7

SOV-21-58-9-18/28 Lebedev, Yu.S. AUTHOR:

On Alkaline Chlorites of the Bug Region (O shohelochnom khlo-TITLE:

rite Pobuzh'ya)

Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 9, PERIODICAL:

pp 984 - 987 (USSR)

Among the crystalline rocks of the hyperbasitic zone in the ABSTRACT:

Middle Bug area, the author discovered vein-like formations of a chlorite mineral. Its chemical analysis was performed by Analyst T.M. Nazarchuk in the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the AS UkrSSR and roentgenometric analysis was carried out by the author. The results of microscopic, thermographic, roentgenometric, chemical and other studies identified this alkaline chlorite as a chlorite of the serpentine series. The author advances a bypothesis

that these chlorites were formed by sedimentation from late

or post-magmatic solutions genetically related to the magma Card 1/2

On Alkaline Chlorites of the Bug Region

SOV-21-58-9-19/28

of ultrabasic intrusions. There are 2 tables, 1 graph and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineral nykh resursov AN UkrSSR (Institute of Mineral Resources of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED:

By Member of the AS JkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED:

April 7, 1958

NOTE:

Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the trans-

1. Minerals--USSR 2 Minerals--Analysis 3. Minerals

--Sources

Card 2/2

AUTHOR:

Lebedev, Yu. S.

sov/21-58-10-15/27

TITLE:

Nickel Hydrochlorite from the Weathering Crust of the Eug Area Hyperbasites (Nikelevyy gidrokhlorit kory vyvetri-

vaniya giperbazitov Pobuzh'ya)

PERIODICAL:

Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 10, pp

1091 - 1094 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Hydrochlorites are widespread among the weathering products of the ultra basic rocks in the Middle Bug area. They were chemically analyzed by T.M. Nazarchuk in the Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry) of the AS UkrSSR. On the basis of this chemical and also microscopic, thermographic, roentgenographic and other analyses these minerals were identified as nickel hydrochlorite. Its formation, as shown by geological and mineralogical investigations, was established as resulting from the primary magmatic hornblende, chlorite and phlogopite due to the processes of hydration, desalination, oxidation and chemosorption.

Card 1/2

SOV/21-58-10-15/27

Nickel Hydrochlorite from the Weathering Crust of the Bug Area Hyperbasites

The high nickel content is a result of its chemosorption in the process of hydrochlorite formation. There are 2

tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR (Institute of Mine-

ral Resources of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and insti-

tutions appearing in this article have been used in the

transliteration.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Rock--Properties 3. Rock--Analysis

4. Minerals--Determination

Card 2/2

YURK, Yu.Yu.; SHNYUKOV, Ye.F.; LEBEDEV, Yu.S.; KIRICHENKO, O.N.; SEMENENKO, N.P., akademik, otv.red.; ISUPOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

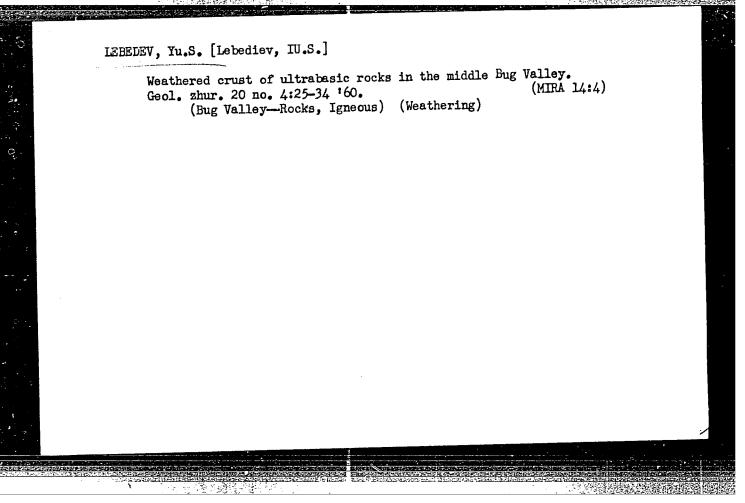
[Mineralogy of iron ore formation in the Kerch Basin] Mineralogiia zhelezorudnoi formatsii Kerchenskogo basseina. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1960. 449 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. AN USSR (for Semenenko).

(Azov Sea region--Iron ores)

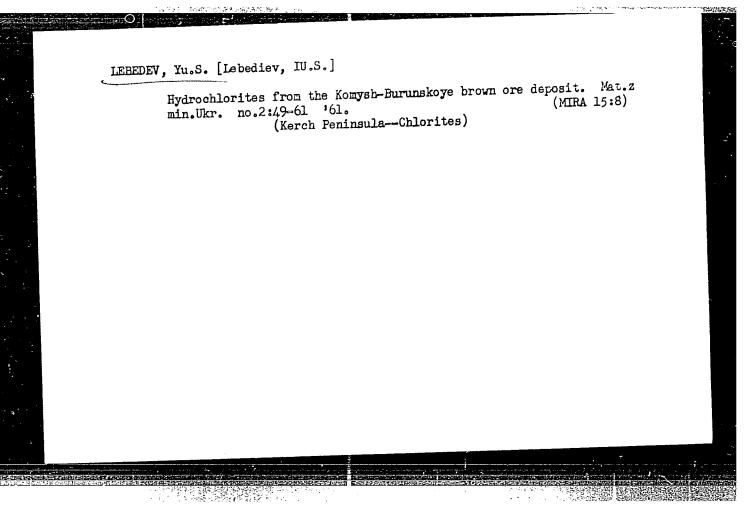
Ultrabasites containing amphiloles in the southwestern margin of the Ukrainian Crystalline Shield. Trudy Inst.min.resur.

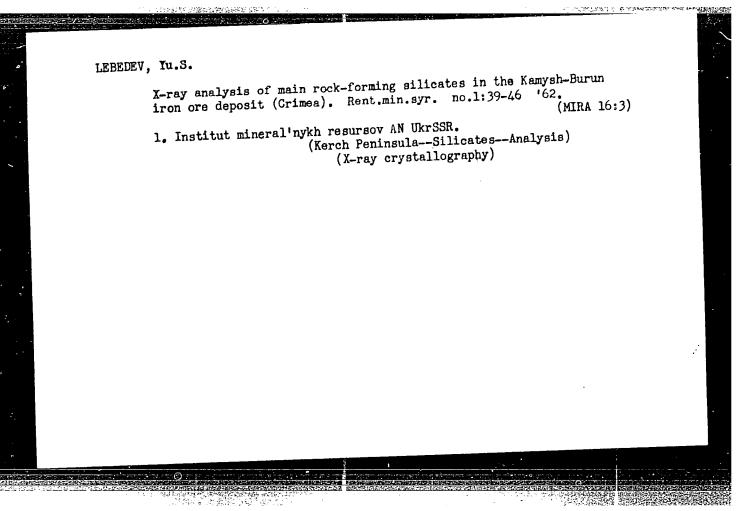
AN URSR no.2:12-22 '60.
(Dnieper Valley--Ultrabasite) (Dnieper Valley--Amphibole)



LEBEDEV, Yu.S.

Recent data on the age of ultrabasic rocks in the south of the Ukrainian crystalline shield. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1438-1440 D \*61. (MIRA 14:12)





Weathering surface of ultrabasic rocks in the scuthern margin of the Ukrainian Grystalline Shield. Sob.geol. 6 no.4:121-123 Ap '63.

(KIFA 16:4)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR.

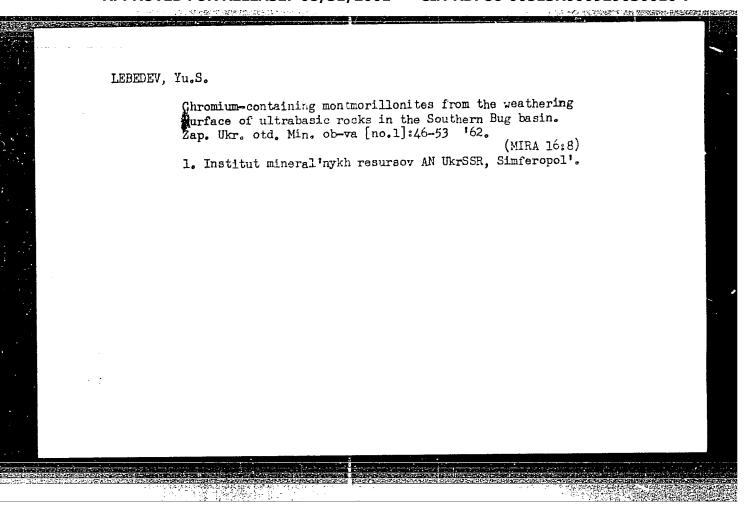
(Dnieper Valley—Ultrabasite) (Dnieper Valley—Weathering)

KORSUNOVSKII, G.A.; LEBEDEV, Yu.S. (Leningrad)

Effect of some physicochemical factors on the photochemical formation of hydrogen peroxide on zinc oxide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.5:1078-1085 My '61.

(Hydrogen peroxide)

(Photochemistry)



YURK, Yu.Yu.; KORNILOV, N.A.; KIRICHENKO, O.N.; LEBEDEV, Yu.S.

Outlines of the Cimmerian iron ore basin in the southern part the U.S.S.R. Dokl. AN SSSR. 154 no.2:355-358 Ja'64.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

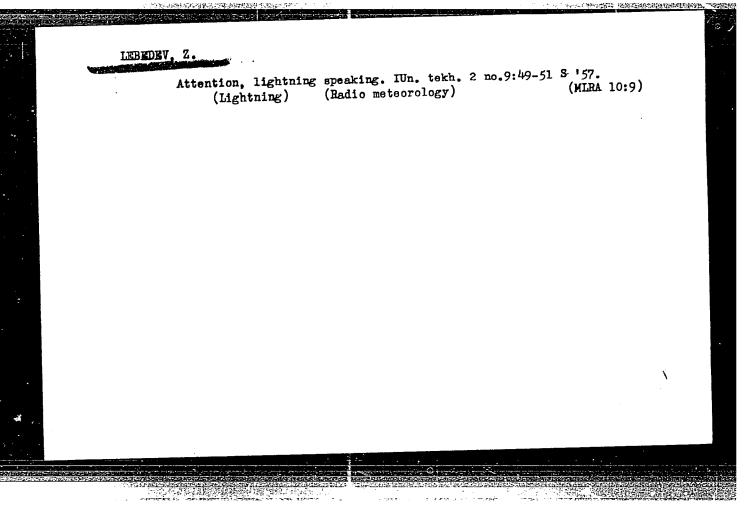
LEBEDEV, Yuriy Sergeyevich; LEBEDINSKIY, V.I., kand. geol.miner. nauk, otv. red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red.

> [Mineralogy and genesis of the weathering surface of ultrabasites in the middle Bug Valley] Mineralogiia i genezis kory vyvetrivaniia giperbazitov Srednego Pobuzh'ia. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 80 p. (MIMA 18:4)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S. [Lebediev, IU.S.]

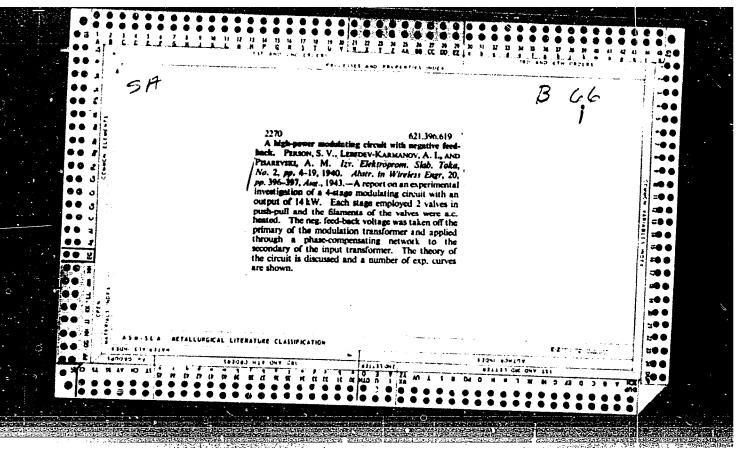
Tobacco color clays of the Kerch deposits. Dop. All URSR no.7:935
(MIRA 18:8)
938 '65.

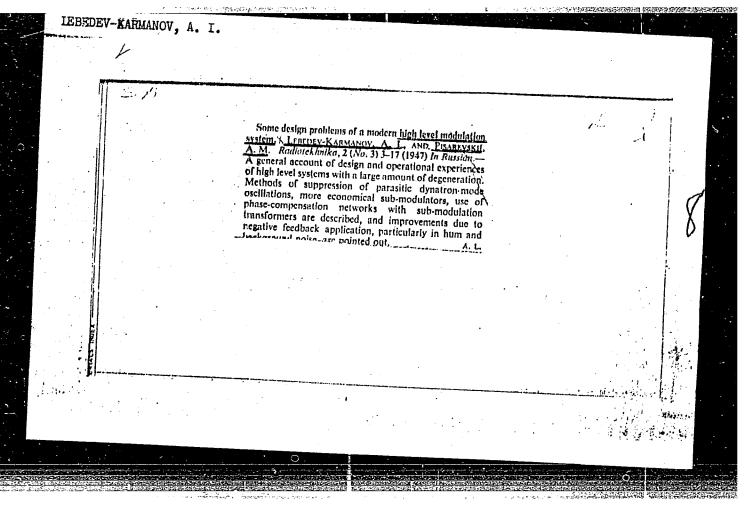
1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.



PA 13/49T16 LEBEDEV, Z. I. USSR/Chemistry - Uracile, Thio-Feb 48 Chemistry - Analysis, Quantitative "Method for Quantitative Analysis of Thiouracile," Z. I. Lebedev, All-Union Sci Res Chemicophar Instimeni S. Ordzhonikidze, 1 3/4 pp "Med Prom SSSR" No 2 Thiouracile is used in treatment of Basedow's disease. Lebedev describes two methods of determining it. 13/49716







PERSON, Solomon Veniaminovich [deceased]; LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, Andrey Ivanovich; KHATSKELEVICH, Viktor Abramovich; FOMICHEV, I.N., redaktor; DIKAREVA, A.I., redaktor; KORUZEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Theory and design of amplitude and modulation generator tubes; experience in developing A.I.Berg's method] Teoriia i raschet amplitudno-modulirovannykh lampovykh generatorov; opyt razvitiia metoda A.I.Berga. Pod red. I.N.Fomicheva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1955. 507 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)

LEBETTE	V-KARMANOV, A.T.	•
	tronics - Radio stations	. 0
Card 1/1	Pub. 133 - 3/19	
Authors	1 Lebedev-Karmanov, A. I.	
Title	UHF FM radio broadcasting station for two-program local broadcast	
Periodical	Vest. svyazi 6, 3-6, June 1955	(C
Abstract	A description of an UHF FM radio broadcasting station for a two-program local broadcast is given, together with technical specifications of the component parts and equipment. The station is produced entirely by domestic industry. In addition, some information concerning future trends in development and improvement of the above mentioned station, is presented. Diagrams; illustrations.	0
Institution		
Submitted		8
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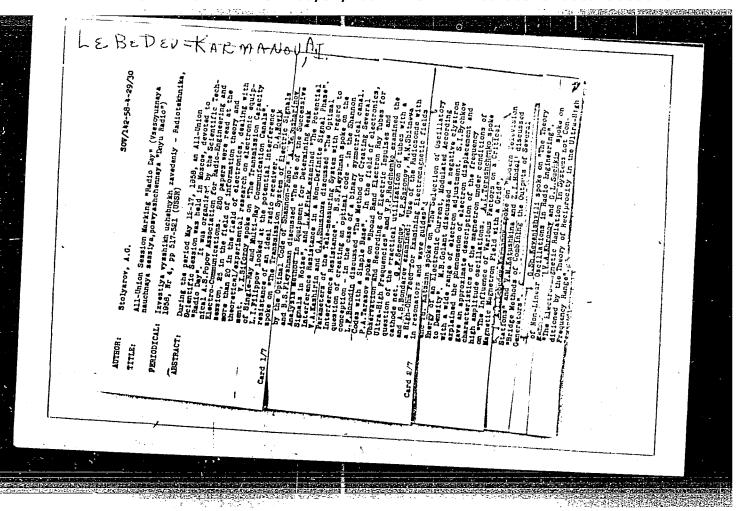
LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A. I.

A. I. Lebedev-Karmanov, "Modern USW television radio stations (Certain development tendencies and constructional peculiarities)." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1958, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep 58.

Modern power television stations of the meter band are analyzed; special attention is paid here to television transmitters. Basic recent tendencies in the development of the technique of this kind of equipment are established and analyzed.

A characteristic of domestic and foreign achievements is given relative to the size and energy indices of television stations. Conisderations are expressed on the principles of the most rational construction of power scales of transmitters.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929030010-7



SOV/106-58-10-5/13 AUTHOR: Lebedev-Karmanov, A.I.

TITLE: Contemporary Television Radio-Stations (Sovremennye

televizionyye radiostantsii)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvaz', 1958, Nr 10, pp 32 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a review of modern techniques applicable to television broadcasting stations operating in the metric wave-length band and under conditions such as exist in the The article is mainly concerned with the vision transmitter techniques and developments concerning the remaining parts of the equipment (sound transmitters, antenna-feeder systems, etc) are only briefly mentioned. The basic trends in various countries (Germany, USA, Britain) and in various forms are: 1) To design the equipment so that the continual presence of staff is unnecessary; 2) To design the apparatus so that it is suitable for both black-white and also coloured transmission; 3) Reduction in the size and weight of the equipment and also a reduction in the total power consump-

Card 1/3 tion; 5) Standardization of the main elements. To meet these conditions, ruggedised components with a reliable.

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sov/106-58-10-5/13

Contemporary Television Radio-Stations

long-working life should be used and, if necessary, underrun. A reserve of "hot" essential equipment should be
provided, or the transmitter should be able to operate at
reduced power if some stages become faulty. The output
of several transmitters can be "added" so that if one fails,
the station will still function, albeit at lower power.
Provision of standby equipment increases the volume of the
equipment and its total power requirements. The factors
which determine the quality of television transmitters
are: 1) Carrier stability which should be (1.5 - 2.5) in
10°; 2) The level of noise in the transmitter should be
not worse than 40-50 db; 3) The differential coefficient
of the non-linearities of the transmitter path between the
black and white fields should not exceed 0.1 - 0.2; 4)
Inequality in the delay of the transmitter path should not
exceed 0.05-0.1 microseconds for the middle and high
video-frequencies, and "false" signals (feeder echoes)

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Contemporary Television Radio-Stations

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should be reduced to negligible levels; 5) The signal to noise ratio of the sound channel should be at least 60 dbs. The author then briefly describes the steps taken in USSR, USA, UK and Germany to meet these requirements.

There are 1 illustration and 8 references, of which 1 is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

card 3/3

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SOV/106-58-11-5/12

AUTHOR:

Lebedev-Karmanov, A.I.

TITLE:

Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters (Osobennosti postroyeniya sovremennykh televizionnykh peredatchikov).

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr.11, pp.36-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The topics are considered under four headings.

1. Adding the powers of television transmitters. Two specific problems are considered which concern picture transmitters: systems of automatic phasing at high-frequency; phasing systems at video-frequency. Where a reasonable warm-up time may be allowed and skilled personnel are in attendance, phasing presents no problem (Ref.1). With unattended transmitters some form of detector must be provided. Peak detectors may be used or those which operate at a limiting level well below peak-white. The best method uses a phase-detector since the index of parasitic phase-mcdulation from each transmitter is then extremely small. When the powers from two transmitters are added image distortion may result if the group-delays

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Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters.

> in the two channels are not similar and it may be necessary to include an artificial delay-line. Fig.l is a block-schematic which incorporates most of the features Although it is, e.g., common to present practice. American practice to feed both transmitters from a common power supply, it is Soviet practice to provide individual supplies. This point is considered again in the last section, on power-scales. Construction of U.S.W. television transmitters with In the immediate specially-high-efficiency tetrodes. post-war decade the use of power triodes in common-grid connection was popular since stable working could easily be guaranteed and amplification of modulated oscillations was possible (Ref.2). However, circuit damping was usually excessive and drive powers rather high. present time, in the Soviet Union and abroad, beam-power tetrodes are available for the 200-250 and even the 900-1000 Mc/s ranges which can produce oscillatory powers These may have slopes of 40-50 and even

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of 30 kW.

SOV/106-58-11-5/12 Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters.

75-90 mA/V and power gains of 8-10 up to 30-50, over a band of 6.75 Mc/s. Modulation problems which arise when using these high-efficiency valves have been overcome, in Britain e.g., by the use of shunt-regulated amplifiers Low-level modulation circuits usually require a large number of broad-band amplifiers and skilled personnel in attendance. Fig.2 shows a compromise arrangement where modulation is effected at a medium level of about 100 W. 3. Some methods of raising the quality of transmission of television signals. (a) Pre-correction of distortion. Pre-correction for the phase distortion in the transmitter, and in many cases, of the distortion in the average receiver, is achieved at video frequency at the input to the modulator. The corrector usually takes the form of an all-pass circuit, either a symmetrical lattice or, more often, a bridged-T. Non-linearity in the transmitter is often allowed for by a pulse-stretching circuit which gives a constant gain for signals up to picture level and a rapidly increasing gain above this level. (b) Arrangement for

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Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters.

stabilising the white level in the transmitted signal. The Soviet standards demand that the white level constitute 12.5 ± 2.5% of peak. Overmodulation can be due to a reduction in h.f. excitation to the modulator, a change of the input bias, i.e. the effective working point, an increase in the peak-to-peak swing of the video signal at the output of the l.f. amplifier and so on. Fig. 3 shows the block diagram of a suitable circuit in which the video input to the modulator is reduced as soon as the relative level of modulated output exceeds a prescribed amount. (c) A system of black-level negative feedback for reducing parasitic amplitude modulation. It is possible to reduce the spurious background level in a transmission by 10-20 db. A whole series of circuits have been proposed. Many of these are unstable. The arrangement of Fig. 4 gives adequate performance. The total output signal from the transmitter is detected, limited and amplified in a d.c. amplifier. The output from the latter is used as a reference voltage for the d.c. restorer circuit.

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Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters.

(d) Methods of reducing spurious image signals caused by Unless the feeder-aerial supplementary tuned circuits. system is extremely well-matched, e.g. in some cases better than 0.98 v.s.w.r., then the presence of echoes may give A method of pre-correction at rise to spurious images. video-frequency is mentioned in Ref. 5. The most successful development to date however is that which has taken A poly-phase final stage is place in the USSR. connected to the aerial by means of a bridge-circuit. echoes arise in the feeder system they are absorbed in the ballast resistance of the bridge and not returned to This method is particularly suitable in the amplifiers. power-adding systems. In the USSR where television 4. Preferred power scales. equipment is mass-produced there is a distinct practical advantage in establishing a rational scale of preferred Two kinds of station are envisaged: transmitter powers. lower power stations for the majority of applications, and high-power stations for important centres. In order to

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Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television
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make best use of the principles of power addition the recommended block diagrams would be based on the use of powers which are one-half of the required values. ratio between the greatest and the commonest power would be dictated by the power gain which could be most conveniently obtained in a modern tetrode stage. shows 4 different arrangements using 7 basic numbered l is an exciter, 2 is a high-level modulator elements. of power  $P_1/2$ , 3 represents the power-supply, cooling arrangement etc. for 2, 4 is a combining circuit for adding together the powers of two 2's, 5 is a poweramplifying stage producing  $P_2/2$ , 6 is the power-supply, cooling arrangement, etc. for 5, 7 is the combiner for 2 P2/2 stages. Blocks 1, 3 and 6 are similar for different wavelength ranges. In accordance with Soviet practice the sound transmitter would have an output between P1/4 and There are 5 figures and 6 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 2 English and 1 French.

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 $$\rm SoV/106\text{-}58\text{-}11\text{-}5/12$$  Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958.

Card 7/7

LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; SAL'NIKOVA, T.V., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[Modern radio transmitting equipment for radio and televizion broadcasting on ultrashort waves] Sovremennoe radioperedaiushchee oborudovanie dlia radio i televizionnogo veshchaniia na ul'trakorotkikh volnakh. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 200 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Radio-Equipment and supplies)
(Television-Equipment and supplies)

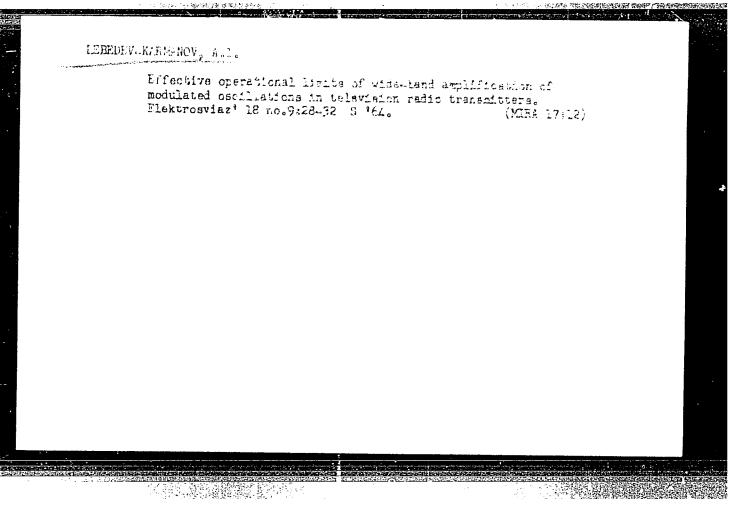
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

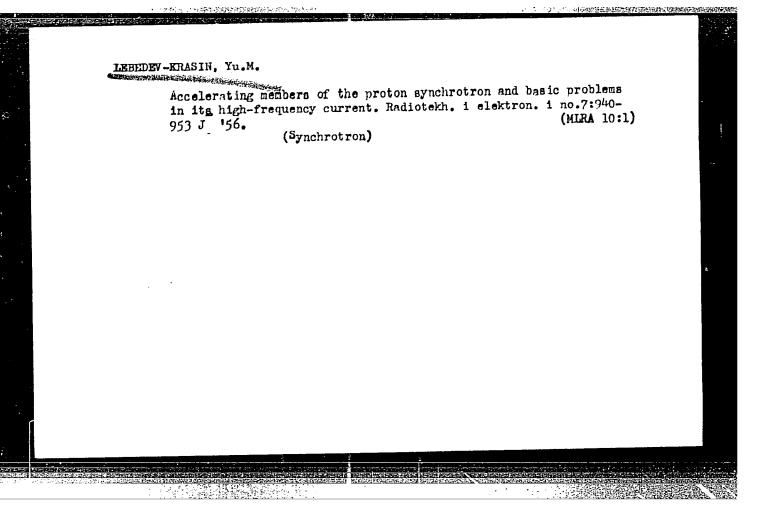
### LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A.I.

Operation of the anode circuit of the output stage of an amplifier of modulated oscillations of a television shortwave radio transmitter. Radiotekhnika 18 no.3:42-53 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva 'radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.

(Television) (Radio, Shortwave)





LEBEDEV-KRASIN, YO.M.

AUTHOR:

Lebedev-Krasin, Yu. M., Regular member of 108-9-5/11

the Society.

TITLE

A New Type of Broad Band Transformers (Shirokopolosnyye

transformatory novogo tipa)

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol. 12, Nr 9, pp. 38-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Transformers are described which are characterized by the fact that their windings have the form of single torus-like (cylindric ring) coils which are enclosed in the spatial spires. These transformers work efficiently in the frequency range

of 10 up to 10 cycles as well as in devices which are intended for a simultaneous transmission of signals with broad frequency spectrum and in resonance amplifiers with a tuning frequency controllable in wide ranges. In the last case the frequency controllable in wide ranges. In the last case the transformer for this especially purpose constructed is used transformer for this especially purpose constructed is used simultaneously as induction variation for the resonance simultaneously as induction variation for the equivalent frequency of a circuit with electronic control. The equivalent scheme of the transformer is given, the factors investigated which influence the dispersion of the transformer windings and the construction of the transformer described. It is shwon

Card 1/2

A New Type of Broad Band Transformers.

108-9-5/11

that this new type has good electric data and a rather universal basis. The constructions developed on this basis have in praxis proved to be good. There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION:

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi

im. A. S. Popova.

SUÉMITIED:

April 26, 1957.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929030010-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

h07h8

S/120/62/000/004/016/047 E192/E382

34.6730

AUTHORS: Lebedev-Erasin, Yu.M., Gutner, B.M., Pisarevskiy, V.Ye.,

Temkin, A.S., Barabash, L.Z., Kuryshev, V.S. and

Moiseyev, A.I.

TITLE: The accelerating elements of the proton synchrotron

and the system of their high-frequency feed

PERICUICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1962, 94 - 97

TEXT: The description, principal characteristics and the results of the control of the h.f. accelerating system of the 7 GeV proton cyclotron are reported. The accelerating elements are in the form of drift tubes situated in 11 compensating . magnets. Each of the 11 electrodes is fed from a separate system of high-frequency amplifiers consisting of a 7-stage wideband amplifier and an automatically-tuned resonance output amplifier. The inductances of the resonant circuit in the output stages are in the form of coils fitted with ferrite cores. The amplitude of the high-frequency field of each accelerating electrode is 2.5 kV + 10% over the frequency range of Card 1/2

5/120/62/000/004/016/0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>7 E192/E382

The accelerating elements ....

0.65 - 8.5 Mc/s. The phase-shift between the output voltages of any two channels is less than 30°. The overall power used by the supply system is 400 kVA. By using tuned amplifiers in the output stages the power consumption was reduced by about 50 times, as compared with a non-tuned amplifier. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962

Card 2/2

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 C

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929030010-7

LEBEDEV. -KRASIN, YU.M.

1.0738

S/120/62/000/004/003/047 E140/E420

AUTHORS:

146720

Rubchinskiy, S.M., Batskikh, G.I., Vasil'yev, A.A. Vodop'yanov, F.A., Gutner, B.M., Kuz'min, A.A., Kuz'min, V.F., Lebedov-Krasin, Yu.M., Uvarov, V.A.

TITLE:

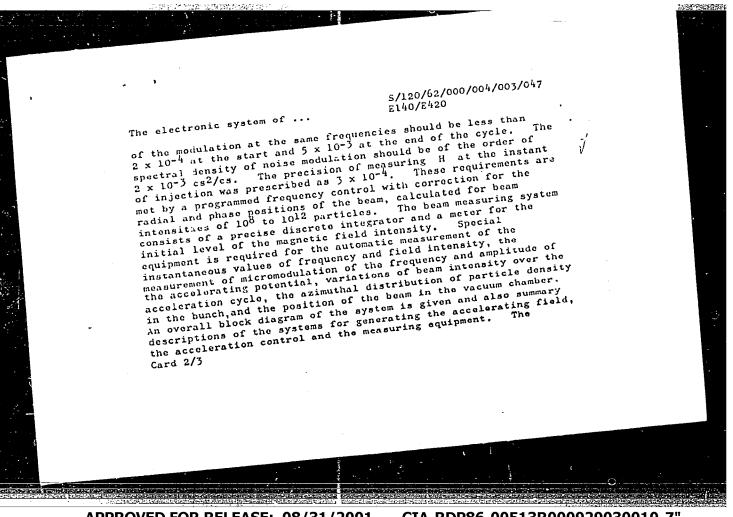
The electronic system of the 7 Gev proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 20-26

TEXT: The article surveys the electronic system of the 7 GeV proton synchrotron, the individual parts of which are described in individual articles in the same number of the journal. The electronic circuits control the continuous increase of the energy of the accelerated particles. For the chamber aperture used in the apparatus, the deviation of the momentum from the equilibrium value cannot exceed +  $5 \times 10^{-3}$ . The instantaneous values of H was be held to within  $10^{-3}$  at the start (f = 0.67 Me/s) and must be held to within  $10^{-3}$  at the start (f = 0.67 Me/s). To keep the synchrotron frequency varies from 3600 to 130 c/s. To keep the oscillations of phase with passage through resonance less than the adiabatic damping of these oscillations, the harmonic frequency modulation of the accelerating potential by the synchrotron frequency should not exceed 0.5 c/s and the harmonic amplitude Card 1/3

## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

## CIA-RDP86-00513R000929030010-7



S/120/62/000/004/003/047 E140/E420

The electronic system of ...

particles are accelerated at the seventh harmonic of their frequency of revolution - in the band from 0.67 to 8.31 Mc/s. The energy increase is 4.3 keV per revolution. The accelerating elements are 2.4m drift tubes located in 11 compensating electromagnets. The transit angle in each tube is about 25° and the ratio of accelerating potential to the potential across the tube is about 0.43. The system ensures a phase oscillation of the beam below 0.05r and stabilizes the radial position to within + 1 mm. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Radiotekhnicheskiy institut GKAE (Radio Engineering Institute GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1962

Card 3/3

KOMAROV, V.L., akademik, redaktor; BAYKOV, A.A., akademik, redaktor; VOLOIN, V.P., akademik, redaktor; OREELI, L.A., akademik, akademik-sekretar, redaktor; BRUYEVICH, N.G., akademik, redaktor; DEBORIN, A.M., akademik, redaktor; MITIN, M.B., akaemik, redaktor; LEBEDEV-POLYANSKIY, P.I., redaktor; YUDIN, P.F., redaktor

[Central meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., October 14-17, 1944; in honor of the President of the Academy, Academician V.L.Komarov, in connection with his 75th birthday and the 50th anniversary of his scientific activity] Obshchee sobranie Akademii nauk SSSR, 14-17 oktiabria 1944 goda; posviashchennoe chestvovaniiu prezedenta Akademii nauk SSSR akademika V.L.Komarova, v sviazi s 75-leniem so dnia rozhdeniia i 50-letiem nauchnoi deiatel'nosti. Moskva, 1945. 260 p. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Prezident Akademii nauk SSSR (for Komarov). 2. Vitse-prezident Akademii nauk SSSR (for Baykov, Bolgin, Orbeli). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Lebedev-Polyanskiy, Yudin) 4. Akademiya nauk SSSR.

(Komarov, Vladimir Leont'evich, 1869-1945)

Repair work at the Subaqueous part of the siphon crossing of a gas pipeline. Gaz. prom. 6 no.11:46-48 '61. (MTRA 15:1) (Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

ANDREYEV, German Sergeyevich; KHOR'KOV, A.I., red.; BARMIN, S.F., nauchn. red.; LEBEDEV-TSVETKOV, Yu.Yu., red.; MITROFANOV, I.A., red.; NECHAYEV, M.A., red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., ved. red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

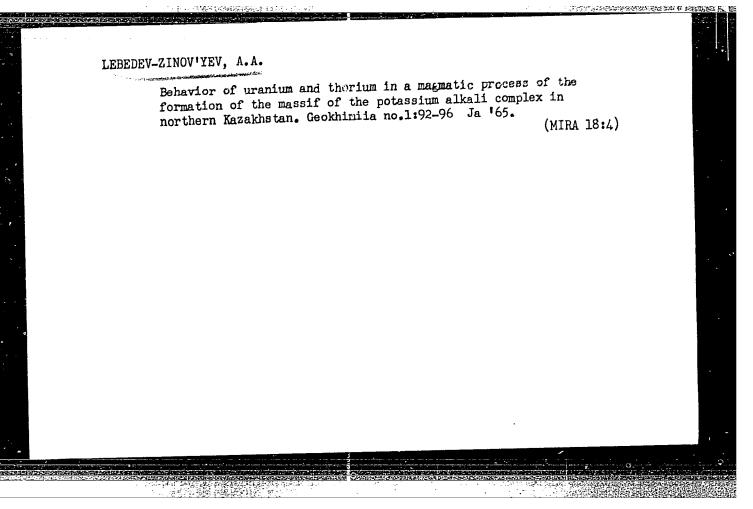
[Firing-line method on main gas pipes] Vedenie ognevykh rabot na magistral'nom gazoprovode. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 110 p. (MIRA 16:10) (Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

LEBEDEV-TSVETKOV, Yuriy Dmitriyevich; VASIL'YEV, P.D., nauchn. red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., ved. red.; DEM'YANENKO, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Designs of the equipment and operating conditions of gas turbine compressor stations] Konstruktsii oborudovania i rabochie protsessy gazoturbinnykh kompressornykh stantsii. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 110 p. (MIRA 17:4)

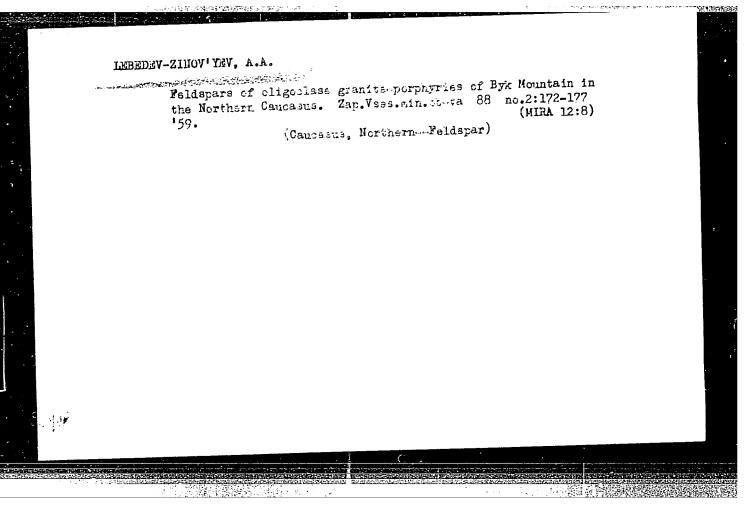
NOKKOLDS, S.R. [Nockolds, S.R.]; ALLEN, R.; LEBEDEV-ZINOV'YEV, A.A. [translator]; DEMBO, T.M., red.; ROMANOVICH, G.P., red.; BELEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Geochemical studies; geochemistry of some series of eruptive rocks] Geokhimicheskie nabliudeniia; geokhimiia nekotorykh serii izverzhennykh porod. Pod red. T.M.Dembo. Moskva, Izd-vo serii izverzhennykh porod. Pod red. T.M.Dembo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1958. 173 p. [Translated from the English] (MIRA 12:5)



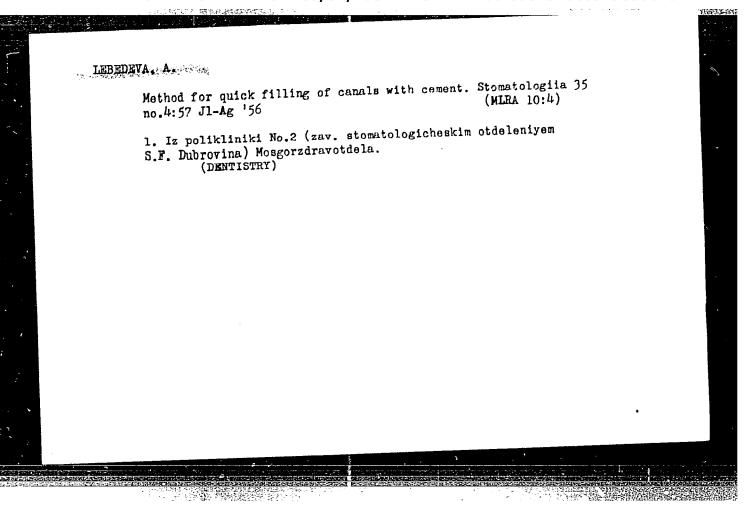
SOBOLEV, N.D.: CLEBEDEY-ZINOV.YEV. A.A.: NAZAROVA. A.S.: VILYUNOVA, L.P.:
RATALOV, Sh.S.: BETLINA, C.M.: AFANAS'YEVA. L.K.: O7CHINIKOVA, S.V.:
red.izd-va; OVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

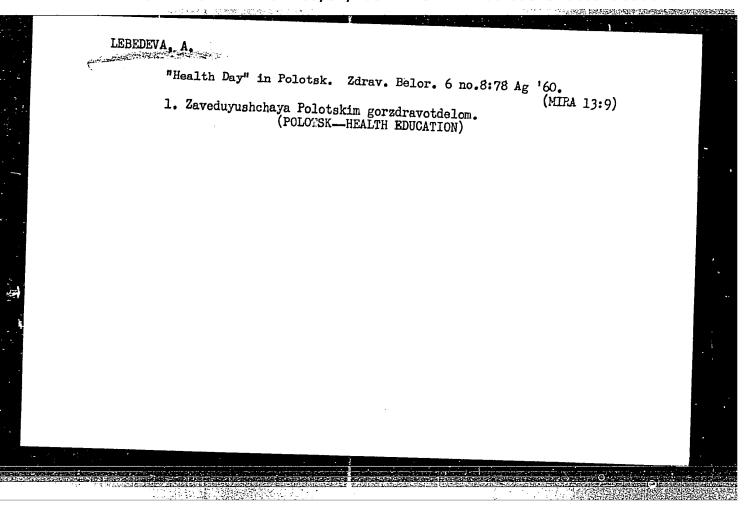
[Neogene intruses and the pre-Mesosoic beside the region of Caucasian mineral waters] Neogenovye intruzivy i domezocoiskii fundament raiona mineral waters] Neogenovye intruzivy i domezocoiskii fundament raiona mineral waters] Neogenovye intruzivy i domezocoiskii fundament raiona mineral waters] Neoseova vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vesseiuzuyi nauchnopo geol. i okhrane nedr., 1959. 208 p. (Moscow.) 1959. 208 p. (Mos



AFANAS'YEVA, L.K.; LEBEDEV-ZINOV'YEV, A.A.

Feldspars in intrusive rocks of the Besh-Tau in the Northern
Caucasus. Min.syr'e no.4:100-108 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Besh-Tau-Faldspar)
(Besh-Tau-Rocks, Igneous)





PARSHIN, P.; LEBEDEVA, A.

Profitable business. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.5:10 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Kalinina, Lotoshinskiy rayon, Moskovskoy oblasti (for Parshin). 2. Starshiy agronom po zashchite rasteniy, kolkhoz imeni Kalinina, Lotoshinskiy rayon, Moskovskoy oblasti (for Lebedeva).

Lebedevin, A. A.

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 551

Author : Glukhova, V.L., Lebedeva, A.A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Casein Hydrolysate Nutrient Medium for Gonococcus Cultivation

Orig Pub: Tr. Tomskogo n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1956, 8, 291-293

Abstract : The medium was tested in production of gonococcus vaccine

instead of the formerly used Bailey agar with addition of ascitic fluid. A tryptic casein hydrolysate (hydrolysis for 3-6 days) with a content of 400-600 mg% amino nitrogen was diluted with an infusion of rabbit meat or the heart muscle of large horned cattle to an amino nitrogen content no less than 250 mg% and 1% glycerine, 1% peptone, 0.5% food sugar and 1.5% agar added. pH of the medium 7.4-7.5. Gonococci were grown for 25 hours. The yield of the microbial mass per liter of tested medium averaged 1.6 l of gonovaccine; from

l liter of control ascite-agar -- 0.9 liter. The cost of

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 551

the vaccine thus obtained was about 4.8 that of vaccine from the ascite medium. The morphological, biological and biochemical characteristics of gonococci were unchanged.

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IEBEDEVA, A.A.; KALINIHA, K.G., inzh.

Concerning a shortcoming of the US-3 apparatus. Avtom., telem.
i sviaz' i no.10:39-40 o '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik Rizhakoy distantsii Pribaltiyskoy
dorogi (for Lebedeva).

